BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2015.] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1831. [PRICE Rs. 13 PER QUARTER.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE BOMBAY CALENADR, FOR 1831.

(CORRECTED TO THE 31ST. DEC.) l
ONTENTS.—Part 1st. A Perpetuaf
Register. Description of Bombay
strated with Lithographic drawings o
erent public buildings. Chronicle of Oc-
ences during the year 1830.—ALMANAC
1831. Tables of the Equation of Time,
s Right Ascension and Declinations,
udes and Longitudes of Port-
aces on the Malabar and Coro-
l Coasts; A Polymetrical Table,
ts of the Principal Mountains and
s; Altitudes of Places in the Deccan;
of Specific Gravities, and of the
Annuities on a single life.
2d.—Regulations for the receipt
very of Gunpowder; Post Office,
House, Civil, Military, Naval
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Naval Fund; Table of Prece-
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rt of Judicature, and of Eccle-
Miscellaneous Naval infor-

The Civil List, Army List, and
with Indices.
—List of the Governors of
1665 to the present time,
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ard of Controul, The
Directors, Governments of
Colonies to the Eastward
esidents at Foreign Courts
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f Judicature, Court
ourt, Po-
tical

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 19th February, 1831.

No. 74, The following temporary arrangements are confirmed.

Colonel H. Thomas C. B. of His Majesty's 20th Regiment, to assume the command of the Troops at Belgaum at the Senior Officer, from the date of his arrival at the station.

Major C. Davies, attached to the 12th Regiment Native Infantry to assume the command of the Garrison at Surat from the 19th ultimo.

The Station Orders issued at Belgaum under dates 23d December 1829, and 6th December 1830, directing Lieutenant Colonel T. Valiant of His Majesty's 40th Regiment to assume the temporary Command of the troops at Belgaum as the Senior Officer then left at the Station during the occasional absence on duty of Colonel C. McLeod C. B. are confirmed.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Acting Sec. to Govt. for the Chief Sect.

SPORTING INTELLIGNCE.

AQUATICS.

TUESDAY, 22 FEBRUARY, 1831.

NAMES OF BOATS ENTERED FOR THIS DAY'S YACHT RACES.

To start at ½ to 4 o'clock.

	FLAGS.
Queen Adelaide	*White with red cross.*
Lady Castlereagh	*Blue white blue.*
Meg Dodds	*White pierced blue.*
Highland Lass	*Red with diagonal cross.*
Red Rover	*Red with fancy union.*
Helen	*Blue and yellow.*
Flying Fish	*Red swallow tail.*
Black Bird	*Red pierced white.*
Tarapin	*American*
Hindoo	*Blue white cross.*
Blue Bell	*White pierced blue.*
Smoker	*White with blue cross.*
Loon	*White pierced red.*
Thistle	*Blue and white.*
Tam O'Shanter	*Blue.*
Ariadne	*White with red cross.*
Norah	*Green with yellow harp.*
Emily	*Blue with white cross.*
	Red and blue.
	Red.

Balaram Rampursad Robbery, to the Isle of France 14 years.

Ramnach Essnach, cutting with intent to murder, disfigure, &c. to be imprisoned 2 years in the House of Correction, and to be kept at hard labour.

Bhugta Dunjee, Larceny, to the Isle of France for 7 years.

John Morgan, Roberry, to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for 6 months, and to be kept at hard labour.

Pandoo Ravejee, Stealing from the person, to be imprisoned for two years in the House of Correction, to be kept at hard labour, and to be three times publicly whipped, receiving two dozen each time.

Mahomed Khan, Hyder Khan, Roberry in a Shop, to the Isle of France, for 14 years.

Luksheemon Balloo, Buglary, to the Isle of France, for 7 years.

Crustna Gopal, and Gopee Woman, Robbery in a Shop, the first to the Isle of France, for 7 years, and the second to be imprisoned in the Common Jail, for 6 months.

Hajee Sophee Moossa, Roberry in a Shop, to the Isle of France, for life.

Nursoo Ellapa, and Amud Moideen, Robbery, to the Isle of France, for 14 years.

John Clement and Manoel Domingo de Cruz Burglary, both to the isle of France for life.

Dadjee Raghowjee Robbery, to the isle of France for life.

Coostuia Dhondoo, Burglary, to the isle of France for life.

Shaik Mookdum stealing in a dwelling house to be imprisoned in the common jail for 6 months.

Heeroo Woman and Kanna Vusta for Burglary to the isly of Frace for life.

Heera Bagha assault to be imprisoned in the common jail for 6 months.

Kuttowdass, Perjury, to be imprisoned in the common jail for 1 year to be put in the

Do. Barque Lady Douglas, W. Ramsay Master to Liverpool.

Passengers.—Lieut. Williams, T. Cunningham.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Morning Star, Brunswick, Flying Fish, Carron, Sans Pareil, Heron.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Cornwallis, Sulimany, Francis Warden, Charlotte, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Helen, Byramgore, Lord Castlereagh, Cumbrian, Ann, Edmonstone, Hannah, Bannerman, Cadery, Pascoa, Fort William, Golconda, Hind, Glenelg, Newton Sumdany, Jamesina.

PORTUGUESE.—Cassadore, Conde de Bi Pardo St. Francico de Paulo.

PERSIAN.---Nasserath Shaw.

ARAB.---Jadul Rahimon.

HON COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.

Do. Do. *Brig of War*.—Tigris.

H. M SHIP.---Challenger, Satellite.

MADRAS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.—On the 20th January, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. R. A. Dentou, and at the Roman Catholic Church, by the Rev. Fre John Baptist. Lieut. Richard Hurlock 26th Regiment N. I. to Virginia Genevieva Hery fourth Daughter of the late Lieutenant T. Hery, of H. M. C. M.'s Navy.

DEATH.—At Masulipatam, on the 3d Instant at 1 P M, in the prime of life, after a very short illness which she bore with Christain fortitude, Wilhelmina Caroline, the beloved Wife of Mr. Samuel Jamieson, Superintendant of the Collector's Sea Custom House Department' and only danghter of the late Adjutant J. King of the Cavalry Depot at Arcote.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 9, Schooner Highland Lass, C. Taeket, from Penang 24th Jan.; Brig Margeret, W. Potton, from Calcutta 12th January and Masulipatam 1st February.

CALCUTTA.

Sixth day's drawing of the First Calcutta Lottery took place on 2 February 1831.

PRIZES.

No. 757 Prize of 8,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 2763 Prize of 800 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 3737 719 1870 3526 1003 1372 1110 3336 1591 687 and 502 Prizes of 160 Sa. Rupees each.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta on the 19th January at St. Andrew's Kirk, by the Reverend Jam... D. D. Munro Innes. Esq. to Louis... the late W. S. Job, Esq...
At Va...

the insurrection of the *Constitutionnel* is founded on gross and, we believe, intentional falsehood; for, since the recognition of Louis Philip took place, there has been a strong display of condiality towards him, and a manifestation of a desire to see the new Government of France, placed on a secure footing by our Sovereign, and by the Duke of Wellington; and we defy the French to name one instance of disrespect for, or want of cordiality towards the Government of France, and its representatives in this country. With whatever regret the late Revolution in Paris might have been witnessed by our Cabinet, we need not fear to assert, that they regretted the cause much more than the effect; and that no lover of order in France, could have seen with more satisfaction the elevation of good intentions in the persons who had assumed the direction of the nation, than the illustrious men at the head of the British Cabinet, to whom, at that particular moment, the destinies of Europe appeared to have been again entrusted.

We have long been acquainted with the style and policy of the *Constitutionnel*—a paper which aims at popularity in France, among the prejudiced and ill-informed of all classes, by wanton abuse of the British nation and character; consequently we are not surprised to find that the same paltry and lying system which brought it into circulation is continued, for the purpose of maintaining the position which it has succeeded in gaining, by the adoption of means which are calculated to bring the public press into discredit, and so warrant much of the abuse which it occasionally receives from persons who either suffer from its virulence and falsehood, or are disgusted with its paltry truckling to popular approbation. We would, however, request the Editor of this Anti-English print, to tell us on what occasion the British Government, or any Member of it, has evinced the ungenerous and unwise course which he charges against it. Although it has not fraternized with the clubs, which having, for a time at least, governed one or two members of the French Cabinet, might have been considered as part of the Govenment—an influence, however, which no longer exists—it has shewn no want of cordiality in its relations with the King, and the Cabinet in its collective character, but, on the contrary, has proved the sincerity of its recognition by friendly intercourse, by kind and sensible mediation, by an utter discouragement of the schemes of the discomfited party, and by a gracious reception of the Ambassadors who were sent by the new Government of France to this country. From whence does the *Constitutionnel* pretend to have the information which it now communicates– was it from General Baudrand, the Special Ambassador?– No! for General Baudrand declared here, in [illegible] and open manner, that his [illegible] Duke of Welling-

appearance has been received by all the Belgians with respect and gratitude, and will not fail to be shortly acknowledged in every quarter, for opinions are unanimous with respect to the necessity of delivering Belgium from the disgraceful yoke so long imposed on it by Holland. The expression of this sentiment has been general, the truth of the assertion is testified by the cry which has been raised in the very extremities of the country for the seperation. If the attitude assumed by the other towns be not so energetic as that taken by Brussels, it is because Dutch money, or brute force has repressed the people's feelings, and paralysed the boldest intentions.

But now that Brussels and her generous allies have spilled their blood on their sacred cause of independence,—now that our enemies have disgracefully fled before our citizen soldiers, and a new regenerating power has arisen to consolidate and legalize the emancipation of Belgium, woe to whoever shall attempt to oppose the expression of the wish of the Belgians. This new Government discharges from their oaths all the agents of the old regime, who had abused their powers. It allows to all persons the free will of acknowledging it or not; but in the latter case their parts must be a passive one. Any resistance would be a crime, and would expose them to the greatest dangers. The late events of Brussels have sufficiently proved how perfectly powerless material force is, when opposed to the general will.

THE TAKING OF ATH.

The town of Ath, an important fortress, has been in the possession of our patriots since yesterday. The official news arrived last night at the Town House. A considerable quantity of ammunition was found in the place, a great part of which has been sent off to Brussels.

At the moment we are writing, (9 o'clock in the morning) eight pieces of cannon, and one bomb, with the necessary ammunition, have entered our Town by the gate of Anderlecht. The artillery, who serve these pieces, and who belong to the garrison of Ath, have accompanied them, with lighted matches in their hands, and commanded by a Major of Artillery. They also bring with them 40,000 cartouches, and 200 barrels of powder. The people received them with the most lively eathusiasm.

The people of Ath have made prisoners of the Dutch General who came yesterday to besiege the town, and a Captain of Artillery who belonged to the Garrison. Freedom will not be granted to the General until M. Spitaels de Grammont is released.

Ath will be our La Brielle. Our canaille is worthy of the Gueux.

Since the Belgians have lost their action before the Dutch majority, they must appeal to another tribunal, and call upon Europe to judge with respect to their rights.

Their cause has a good deal of similitude [illegible] French [illegible]

which we proposed, as the only means of conciliation between the Dutch and us—as a certain pledge of peace and universal content.

This demand, as the world knows, was the judiciary, administrative, and financial separation of the north and the south of the Kingdom. This conciliatory demand was not a cry of rebellion. It was the declaration and wish of all classes, of all our deputies, and even of all our authorities. But let us look to the result!

The Prince had transacted with us, invested with a legal character. He discharged, then, a legal mission and a sacred duty, in submitting our demand to the chief of the state,—to his father. It appears that the King, surrounded as he always is by the Dutch influence, blamed the conduct and the condescension of the Prince yet he nevertheless formally undertook to submit our demand to the states general. He announced to the nation by a proclamatian not very favourable to us, that he had so pledged himself; and though our thus abandoning our fate to the decesion of 55 Dutchmen was placing ourselves at the mercy of our oppressors, yet that fact, while it sufficiently proves that we were very unskilful, also shows that we were in nowise brigands?

What happened? Instead of waiting for the determination of the States-General upon the questions which we had been promised should be submitted to them—questions which required the most profound meditation—instead of waiting for whatever the States might determine with respect to us, as the King had declared he would as soon as the speech from the Throne appeared, and the project of reply intimated what was the spirit of majority—a Prince Frederick without any other qualification, without any other title than his quality of Prince, pretending to be furnished with powers from his father, who had no power to give, since he was under obligations to the States General—commencing to act before legislative authority, which was deliberating,-sent a Proclamation from Antwerp, dated 21st, and ordering us to lay down our arms and on the 23d at the dawn of the light, he invaded our walls without any sort of summons, and made us experience for four days all the miseries of war and of brutal pillage and all the horrid excesses which the most barbarous band could employ against their mortal enemies. Thus for four days we were subject to the fire of a brutal soldiery, to conflagrations, to the destruction of our houses and most beautiful edifices, to massacres, to violations, to pillage, to assassinations, and to every thing that could tend to our annihilation.

The above is our declaration to Europe, in announcing that the Belgians have henceforward ceased to be under the Dutch yoke, and have become free by their own efforts.

PROCLAMATIONS.

"Brave military Belgians,—for [illegible] past you have sacrificed [illegible] Dutch who, not con[illegible]

mentier the respectable Burgomaster, many members of the Regency, and some officers of the communal Guard marched in front. The horses of the carriage were forcibly taken away, in spite of the remonstrances of the honourable traveller, and the people themselves drew him to the house of M. Parmentier where he partook of some refreshment. He soon after pursued his route, attended by an immense throng, who repeated a thousand times—"Long live Potter, long live defender of our liberties." The harmonic Society at Enghien wished to render homage to this illustrious patriot, and after having performed some pieces of music during the repast, they placed themselves at the head of the people to re-conduct M. Potter to the bounds of the town. At Hal the same demonstrations hailed his arrival. Women, children and old men, hastened to embrace him.

Arrived in the neighbourhood of Brussels he found upon the road a strong detachment of the civic guard, upwards of 20,000 men, amongst whom were several of our brave wounded, his carriage was here again borne to the Town-house.

Nothing was heard but cries of "Long live Potter," "Long live the defender of our liberties," "Long live the Belgians," "Death to the Dutch." "Death to the sins of our wives and children." In getting from his carriage, the people carried him in their arms to the Town house, where he was received by the Members of the Provisional Government, who almost stifled him with their embrace.

The people assembled before l'Amigo called for his appearauce upon the balcony. M. Potter presented himself there, accompanied by M. Hoogvorst. He thanked his brave citizens for the admirable efforts they had made, and conjured them to co operate with him in throwing off the yoke of the hated Dutch.

Whilst M. Potter was passing through the brave inhabitants came forth and fraternized with the garrison.

Further extracts from the *Courrier* [illegible] *Bas* describe that the Dutch suffered dreadfully during the [illegible] that the roads upon their [illegible] with their dead and wounded. [illegible] volunteers had followed [illegible] the soldiers had suffered [illegible] mitted horrid excesses [illegible] are described. It is [illegible] glish who had, on the [illegible] Ambassador, Lord [illegible] remained in Brussels, [illegible] the witnesses and victims [illegible] atrocities [illegible] had as[illegible] their [illegible]

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

The Chairman, about a quarter past eight o'clock, had succeeded in securing order for the regular opening of the business. I counted the numbers actually present—there were 140

The person acting as principal Secretary, read a l ng list of names of applicants for admission to the Society, with the place of residence and profession, or trade of the party, and the reading of this list occupied half an hour.

When this business was finished, a young man came forward, and announced that a member. whose name he mentioned, had had an important proposition to tend r to the Society, be purport of which he briefly described. The nouncement was favourably received, and ere stepped forward on the floor, a stout lt man, about 40 years of age, and having ch of the air and appearance of a soldier ; wore an order on his coat ; had mustachios, spoke with great energy : his proposition was a petition tothe King be forthwith presented, immediate abolition of the muni fecting merchandise, or goods of their passage for market through owns of France. He alluded in to the heavy impositions with which actice of Government to incumber ve industry of the country, and en- the society the propriety and justice nediate abolition. His proposition ly reduced to writing, and the res the chairman, when asked who had , was given by acclamation.

rson who had introduced the mover ed, that this proposition, so favoura- , should be referred to commission formal recognition. The President r of other persons at the same time at the bureaus were not yet consti- at therefore authoratative recogni- yet become formalities, but would ended to.

said, "Then let them be done at osition was instantly made that or commissions, should forthwith be This ceremony was performed in about utes; the names were put into a hat; each ember, as his name was called, was desired to pay in a sum of money, varying, as well as I could hear, from about eight francs, to four. Numbers answered, but several did not, or were not present. The fifteen bureaus appeared, however, to be fully formed, and the speaker then called the attention of the society to a memb r who was about to make a proposition: a young man (the person in possession of the right of speaking) had just then stepped forward.

I observed at this moment a succession of persons hastily communicating with the President, who appeared to be a cool and firm man; and there was a whisper buzzing round, that the police were at the doors with an armed force to disperse the meeting at the point of the bayonet. As far as I could observe, this news created no alarm. the Memb rs with whom I spoke declaring that although the house was surrounded with an armed force, it was composed of the National Guard, who could never be brought to fire on their fellow citizens while in the tranquil and deliberate exercise of their civil rights. The spect cle at this moment was interesting as a picture of characetr; it was soon known that an armed force were at their doors, and so far from this inielligence putting to flight a single individual, it appeared to me rather to consolidate the spirit of those present, and the President's cry of "Gentlemen, to your seats," was speedlly complied with.

As the orator I have last mentioned was about to make some proposition, a Captain of the National Guard hastily entered, and paced rapidly down the space kept open to the President's table, uncovering his head as he entered the privileged part of the room. There was, of course, immediately what the French call a *mouvement*. The orator of the society was on his legs, as he military gentleman entered; the latter, a fine looking man, appeared to be very much agitated; the society in a moment became in a state of uproar, the President, however, retaining a calm and steady front.

The National Guard addressed him, and said, "Sir, I come to say, that the meeting of this society disturbs public order, and as good citizens you do not mean, I hope, to compromise public tranquility."

The Chairman called for a chair for the soldier, and one hundred were instantly offered by the persons near the table; the soldier was in an instant overpowered with politeness and placed in a seat, while the President with the greatest sang froid called on the orator to proceed, who had been in possession of the society a s the officer of the National Guard entered. This orator proceeded to this task; the officer under great embarrasment, rose from his seat, with an evident desire to address the meeting, but was always with great civility requested to resume his seat by the persons around him.

In a few minutes I observed a great bustle near the stable door, through which I had entered. I saw a tall fine-looking man in full uniform, evidently pressing his way into the meeting, and expostulating with its members; I soon found that he was an officer of the cavalry (Chasseurs) of the National Guard, and my impression was, judging from his spirit and impetuosity, that not finding his comrade had withdrawn, and seeing that the society were proceeding to business, he had wisely thought some reinforcement necessary.

This second officer (also a Captain) was a far more determined man than the first—he at once interrupted the whole business of the meeting, and said that he did not come there to tell them the orders which he had received, which were, however, generally to preserve the public peace ---but he came to announce to them that above 4,000 people were collected in the street outside; that the society, which in itself, as far as he could see, was peaceable, was probably not aware of this movement, although it might be made responsible for it. Having made this announcement, he said he hoped they would act like good citizens. All he had, he said, to do, was to perform his duty, and it remained for them to perform theirs.

A great tumult immediately arose in the place. Several persons exclaimed that they were peaceable citizens, assembled to discuss their civil rights, and that they were not responsible for any popular tumult outside, with which they had nothing to do---that the authorities, if they meant well towards the people, ought to confine themselves to the dispersion of tumultuary bodies, and not meddle with those like the present, who were peaceable.

One orator mounted his chair, and with great vivacity addressed himself to the two officers of the National Guard.

A number of voices then exclaimed, "We will not disperse. You must bring in your bayonets first."

All these ebullitions were repressed by the President, who, after whispering to somebody near him, said that it was incumbent on the society not to allow its constitutional functions to be misinterpreted, or suppressed by an unauthorized movement which might compromise the public tranquillity. It had been therefore proposed and seconded, that the society should forthwith adjourn till Monday next.

This adjournment was carried, but not without dissentients. A number of people, particularly at the strangers' end of the place of meeting, exclaimed against it most vehemently. The President requested the Officers of the National Guards to leave their names, which they at once wrote upon the paper lying on the table; and one of them (the first who had entered) requested leave to address a few words to the society. The President having obtained silence for him, he said that he did not enter their chamber with any desire to interrupt their proceedings, or with any orders to that effect—(great applause)—but only to apprise them of the tumultuous movement outside their doors, which was calculated to compromise them. That while he had remained within, he had seen nothing but order, and in departing he wished to say this to prevent his visit from being misunderstood.

He immediately shook hands with the President and departed, escorted by several of the members. The officer of Chasseurs, who appeared more of a military man than his infantry colleague, departed through the same (side) door which he had entered --The President and principal members speedily withdrew likewise, and there only remained a number of little coteries, gossipping, with the stormy vivacity of the French people, upon the incidents of the evening; they, too, departed after the exhaustion of their conversation.

On retiring, I found the court-yard which I had seen upon first entering filled with a dense mass of people, occupied entirely with soldiers of the National Guard, and the same body had possession of the street in front; both officers and men, as far as I could judge of them, being themselves in a state of great excitement.

I ought to mention that the President of this Society was the same person who pronounced the oration at the expiatory sacrifices last Tuesday, on the Place de Grève.

The National Guards, I find, were brought to the spot under the authority of the magistrate of this district at Paris, and the only arrests which I can learn were those of about four or five refractory persons, who refused to disperse in the streets.---*Correspondent of the Times.*

OPINIONS IN FRANCE AS TO THE STATE OF BELGIUM.

(The *Constitutionnel.*)

We now begin to have a clear view of the affairs of Belgium. The question was mixed up with the affairs of the citizens and the operatives. They are now united in fact, as they have long been in opinion. The approach of the troops, and the most disinterested patriotism, have brought about this happy change. The insurrection is decidedly national and constitutional. An antipathy, which dates as far back as 1814, between Holland and Belgium—an antipathy founded on the difference of manners, language, religion, of political interests, the most partial policy, and the most tyrannical measures of a most headstrong Ministry, during fifteen years have fomented this antipathy, with has now burst forth with such energy and unanimity. The desire of an armed and victorious people, is the legal separation of two countries whose interests are different, but who may be governed under the same sceptre. That Holland and Belgium should each have it separate representation—that the fundamental law of the one should not be that of the other,—that a Viceroy, or an *alter ago*, it does not matter what title, should reside at Brussels,—that the old united kingdom should know no other union than the acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the house of Nassau,—that in other respects it should remain divided into two distinct parts, governed by different constitutions, legislatures, and administrations,—these are the terms of the Belgian people, accepted by the Prince of Orange, implicitly admitted by the King, and about to be rectified by the States-General.

Every shade of French interference is, as is well known, absent from this revolution, in which the only question now is the divorce of the Belgians from the Dutch. The matter is between these and these only. Neither England nor Prussia have any thing to do with it, and France cannot interfere, unless she is driven, and we would say imprudently, into the quarrel, by the other Powers. It rests with the prudence of William, and of his neighbours, to bring this affair to a termination for the general good. The position of Brussels, of Liege, of Louvaine, of Namur, Charleroi, of Mons, &c., proves that this is a revolt which cannot be put down by troops. Besides, what soldiers could be employed? Dutch? This would make the contest a civil war—a war of extermination. Foreigners? The war would then become European, and then the throne of Nassau would be swallowed up in the dreadful tempest, and not without serious peril to its auxiliaries.

To yield in good time is the only resource—the true remedy– it is the act of true policy. Putting the matter off would bring the drama to a terrific conclusion. In the struggle, Belgium would undoubtebly have the sympathy and the good wishes of France. We should hold out the hand of friendship as members of the same great family of freemen, who would remember that they were brothers; and at the same time deeply feel that the peace of Europe, the maintenance of their rights, and the security of that liberty which they had achieved, required that we should be friends and compatriots.

(The *Courier Francais.*)

The Belgic journals continue to detail the grave and important events which are passing in the southern provinces of the Netherlands, but amidst the variety of contradictory accounts which we receive of what is passing, we find one general impression,—that the separation of Belgium from Holland is a point completely decided, and that it would be against the nature of things, and against the unanimous wish of the people, to talk of the incorporation of Holland and Belgium. This is not the opinion of one isolated city, but of the whole population; it extends to the smallest villages, which are in arms to maintain this vital and national question. The official demands of the Belgians rest upon this basis, and the Prince of Orange was convinced, in the audience which he gave to the Brussels Commission, that it was the unanimous wish of the people.

At this audience, we may be permitted to remark, that his Royal Highness spoke somewhat too lightly of a neighbouring power, which has observed the most strict neutrality. We would ask the Prince, where was the necessity of demanding of the Belgians, whether they would take arms in case of an invasion from France? Who could have put it into his head that there was any intention of invasion on the part of France? To what purpose could war be declared against a friendly nation? Probably the Prince of Orange was too much excited at the time, and did not consider that the mention of peace, or war, ought not be used so lightly.

(*Le National.*)

The proclamation of the Regency of Brussels demanding the separation of Belgium from Holland, is a matter of the utmost importance. It shows the necessity of this separation, and how stongly it is felt by the several Belgian regencies, which will no doubt have the same opinion.

On the other hand, we are assured that the Prince of Orange, in accepting the message which was cofided to him, stated that neither he nor his august parent possessed the power of separating two countries whose union was guaranteed by the treaties of London.

Their new difficulty will no doupt become a matter of diplomatic negotiation with the English Cabinet.

THE ARMY.

(*From the London Gazette, September* 28.)

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War Office September 28, 1830.

14th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Cornet Edward Stanley Curwen to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Kennedy, who retires; Charles Thornhill, gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Curven– both dated September 28, 1830.

1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards Lieutenant and Captain John Ord Honeyman to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Clarke who retires; Ensign and Lieutenant John Dunlop to be Lieutenant and Capt. by purchase, vice Honeymen; Percy Augustus Freke, gent. to be Ensign and Lieutenant by purchase, vice Dunlop. all dated Sept. 28, 1830.

3d Regiment of Foot--Lieutenant William Thorpe, from the 14th Foot, vice Johnstone, appointed to the 3d Foot, Lieutenant Alexander Talbot Eustace, from the 14th Foot John Carr, who retires on half pay 14th Foot, to be Lieutenants--both dated Sept, 28, 1830.

5th Foot--Lieutenant William Greene, from the 6th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Cleland Cumberlege, who retires upon half-pay of the 1st Foot, dated Sept. 28, 1830.

6th Foot--Captain John Atherton, from the half pay, to be Captain, vice Campbell, appointed to the 47th Foot, dated Sept. 27, 1830, Lieutenant Maurice Griffin Dennis, from the Royal African Corps, vice William Curteis, who exchanges and Grey Wilson, from the 1st Foot, vice Greene, appointed to the 5th Foot, to be Lieutenants: and John Edward Young, gent. vice Egerton, appointed to the 18th Foot, to be Ensign by purchase all dated September 28, 1830.

8th Foot-Lieutenant Sampson Hugh Cox, from the Retired List of the late 4th Royal Veteran Battalion to be paymaster, vice M'Dermott, who has retired, dated September 28, 1830.

18th Foot. Ensign Alexander Boddam to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Reid, promoted, and Ensign Thomas Graham Egerton, from the 6th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Boddam. both dated Sept. 28, 1830.

19th Foot. Ensign John Semple to be Lieutenant, by purchase vice Burns, promoted, and Richard A. M. Franklin, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Semple both dated September 28, 1830.

20th Foot. Lieutenant James Kennedy, from the half pay of the Royal West India Rangers, to be Lieutenant, vice Charles William Comb, who exchanges dated Sept. 28, 1830.

33d Foot-Lieutenant John Johnstone, from the 3d Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Jacob Glynn Rogers who retires upon half pay 14th Foot, dated Sept. 28, 1830.

37th Foot Assistant Surgeon Francis M'Donough from half pay Hospital Staff, to be Assistant Surgeon, dated September 28, 1830.

38th Foot. Lieutenant Jonn Watson, from the 14th Foot, to be Lieutenant vice Vernon, appointed Paymaster, dated September 28, 1830.

41st Foot. Lieutenant Richard Jenkins, from the 14th Foot, vice Charles Alexander Shepherd who retires on half pay 14th Foot, and Lieutenant John Maclaine Ross from the 1st Foot, vice Alfred William Horne, who retires upon half pay 1st Foot to be Lieutenant, both dated September 28, 1830.

44th Foot· Lieutenant Thomas Collins, from the 89th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Crowther, appointed to the 80th Foot, dated September 28, 1830.

47th Foot. Captain James Archibald Campbell, from the 6th Foot, vice Clarke, appointed Paymaster, dated Sept. 27, 1830; and Captain Honourable Stanhope Hawke, from the 94th Foot, vice William Eccles, who retires upon half pay 6th Dragoon Guards, receiving the difference dated September 28, 1830; to be Captain. Captain James Clarke, vice Milton, deceased, to be Paymaster, dated September 27, 1830.

48th Foot. Lieutenant James Brown, from the 1st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Hull, appointed to the 69th Foot dated Sept. 28, 1830.

57th Foot. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Shadforth to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, Brevet Major Robert Hunt to be Major, vice Shadford; Lieutenant James Brown to be Captain vice Hunt, all dated Sept. 28, 1830; Lieut. Robert Ball, from half pay 59th Foot, dated September 28, 1830. Lieutenant William Frederick Putnam, from half pay 101st Foot, dated September 28 1830. ;Lieut[illegible] William John Saunders, from [illegible]tenant dated September 28, 1830; the 75th Foot, Lockyer, dated September 29, 1830, Ensign William Edmund Lockyer, dated Sept. 29, 1830, Ensign Robert Alexander, dated Sept. 29, 1830, Ensign Charles Henry Darling, dated Sept. 29, 1830 Ensign Second Lieutenant William Justin McCarthy, from the Ceylon Regiment, dated Sept. 30, 1830 Ensign Francis Baynes, from the 88th Foot, dated Sept. 30, 1830, Ensign Rowland Beven, from the 77th Foot, dated Sept. 30, 1830, and Ensign Thomas Capel Loft from the 52d Foot, vice Brown, dated Sept. 30, 1830, to be Lieutenants, without purchase. Ensign John David Blythe from the 1st West India Regiment, vice W. Lockyer, dated Sept. 29, 1830; A. T. Allen, Gent. vice E. Lockyer, dated Sept. 29, 1830; J. Spence, Gent. vice Alexander, dated Sep. 30, 1830; and S. F. de Saumarez, Gent., vice Darling, dated October 1st, 1830. to be Ensigns.

60th Foot—Assistant Surgeon William Scott M'Credie, from the 65th Foot to he Assistant Surgeon, dated September 28, 1830.

65th Foot—Assistant Surgeon John Miller, from half pay 5th West India Regiment, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice M'Credie, appointed to the 60th Foot, dated September 28, 1830.

69th Foot—Lieutenant Arther Hill Hull, from the 48th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John Russell Vernon, who retires upon half pay 1st Foot, dated September 28, 1830.

74th Foot. —Assistant Surgeon William Stewart, from half pay 6th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Hughes, whose appointment has not taken place, dated September 28, 1830.

77th Foot. James S. Atkinson, Gentlemen to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Bevan, promoted in the 77th Foot, dated September 30, 1830.

80th Foot. Lieutenant Francis Crowther from the 44th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Thornley, whose appointment has not taken place, dated September 28, 1830.

83d Foot· Ensign Hanway Howard, from the 58th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Watson, appointed to the 58th Foot, dated September 28, 1830.

86th Foot· Ensign William Stuart to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Grant, promoted; and John Dowman, Gentlemen to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Stuart. both dated September 28, 1830

88th Foot. Ernest Augustus Hawker, Gentlemen to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Baynes, promoted in the 57th Foot, dated September 30, 1830.

92d Foot. Donald Stewart Gentlemen, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Loft, promoted in the 57th Foot, dated September 30, 1830.

93d Foot· Ensign James Macpherson Grant to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice O'Meara, promoted; and William Bernard Ainslie, Gentlemen to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Grant—both dated September 28, 1830.

94th Foot—Captain William Mackie, from half pay 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Capt. paying the difference, vice Hawke, appointed to the 47th Foot; Ensign Thomas Cunninghame to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Workman, promoted; and John Thomas Bligh, Gentlemen to be Ensign, purchase vice Cunningham—all dated September 28, 1830.

99th Foot—Lieutenant Charles Spencer Bunyon, from half pay 30th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John Canny, who exchanges, dated Sept. 28, 1830.

1st West India Regiment. Lieutenant James Palmer from half pay Royal York Rangers, to be Lieutenant, vice Arthur Macintyre, who ex-

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changes dated September 28, 1830; Godferey Rostorne, Gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Blyth, appointed to the 57th Foot, dated Sept. 29, 1830.

Ceylon Regiment—Lieutenant Louis Clare from half pay 60th Foot, to be First Lieutenant vrice William Keen, who exchanges, dated Sept. 28, 1830. John Heyliger, Gent to be Second Lieutenant, without purchase, vice M'Carthy promoted the 57th Foot, dated Sept. 30, 1830.

(*From the London Gazette, Oct.* 8.)

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War Office, Oct. 8.

7th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Cornet Audley Lovell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Daniel, who retires; and John Hope Gibsone, Gent to be Cornet, be purchase, vice Lovell—both dated Oct. 8, 1830.

2d Regiment of Dragoons—Lieutenant William Hull to be Captain, by purchase, vice Heyman, who retires; Cornet John Gillies to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hull; and George Bogle, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Gillies—all dated Oct. 8, 1830.

6th Dragoons—Surgeon William Charles Callow, from the 84th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Alexander, appointed Surgeon to the Forces, dated Oct. 8, 1830.

8th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Surgeon Thomas Fiddes, from the 85th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Badenach, appointed Surgeon to the Forces, dated Oct. 8, 1830.

12th Light Dragoons---Assistant Surgeon Edward Greatrex, from the 1st Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Jemmett, promoted, dated Oct. 8, 1830.

1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Fox, from the 34th Foot, to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Hugh Edward Hunter, who retires upon half pay, dated Oct. 6, 1830.

12th Regiment. Major Gervas Turbervill, to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Bayly who retires; Captain Joseph Jones to be Major, by purchase, vice Turbervill; Lieutenant Edgar Bayly to be Captain, by purchase vice Jones; Ensign William Bell to be Lieutenant, by purchase vice Bayly; and Edward Walhouse, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bell—all dated Oct. 8, 1830.

22d Foot—Captain William Wilkinson, from half pay 59th Foot, to be Captain (repaying the difference, which he received) vice John A. Mackey who exchanges, dated Oct. 8, 1830.

34th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Kelly, from the half pay, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Fox, appointed to the 1st or Grenadier Foot Guards, dated Oct. 8, 1830.

43d Foot—Quartermaster-Sergeant Samuel Rand to be Quartermaster, Vice David Williams, who retires, dated Oct. 8, 1830.

47th Foot---William Charles Caldwell, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hutchinson, appointed to the 58th Foot, dated Oct. 8. 1830.

52d Foot---Lieutenant William Octavius Gunning to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hay, who retires; Ensign Henry Samuel Davis to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gunning; and Brian Palmer, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Davis—all dated Oct. 8, 1830.

58th Foot—Ensign Hubert Hutchinson, from the 47th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Howard, promoted in the 83d Foot, dated Oct. 8, 1830.

61st Foot—Lieutenant Robert Norris Verner to be Captain, by purchase, vice Gloster promoted; Ensign John George Philipps to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Verner; and Alexander Gerard, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Philipps—all dated Oct. 8, 1830.

THE WELLINGTON ADMINISTRATION.

A pamphlet has been published, entitled *The Duke of Wellington and the Whigs.* The position of these two parties, is well understood by the more sagacious and prudent. The Duke has certainly been disposed, we will not say to strengthen himself, but to serve the country, by selecting without reference to the two grand divisions of Whig, and Tory, men capable by habit, or talent, of filling certain offices of state as they became vacant. He found, generally, those on whom his choice fell, nothing loth to accede to his invitation. By this process he has pleased individuals, but dissatisfied parties. He has not acted decidely like either a Whig or a Tory himself, nor has he formed a Whig or Tory Administration. The Whigs are most indignant at this treatment, and are loudest in their threats of revenge. But has a Whig Administration ever stood long, of late years? And could one have stood long, even though headed by the Duke of Wellington? Or, if his Grace were removed, could a Whig Administration be formed, capable of hanging long together, and resisting the external attacks of its enemies? We think that even the most ardent Whig could not answer any, and still less all of these questions in the affirmative. We have never had any great attachment either to Whig or Tory, as such, but to the able, and honest men of all parties; but what we most dread, on behalf of the country, is change. Frequent changes in the councils of a nation are above all things mischievous. The old proverb says, that three removes are as bad as a fire. Three rapid changes in an administration, amount to almost a revolution in the state. The pamphlet before us discusses these questions. The motives of the writer are thus stated near the beginning:—

"It appears to us that the Duke of Wellington has proved himself eminently qualified to guide the vessel of the state between these two extremes, and that the country at large is deeply interested in his continuance at the helm. We are indeed so strongly impressed with this sentiment, that we cannot resist the communication of it to our countrymen. It is the honest conviction of our mind, that, whether considered in himself, or by comparison with others, he is, in the present critical juncture, peculiarly fitted for the office of Prime Minister of this country.

"The difficulty against which the Duke of Wellington has to contend, is not so much the hostility of a united body, as the opposition of several conflicting parties, who, having no view in common but that of a self-interested objection to the Ministers, do not themselves furnish materials for the construction of an effective government. This state of things is deeply to be deplored. The opposition, though sufficiently combined to present a stumbling-block to the existing administration, is composed of such discordant elements, as to forbid all reasonable expectation that it could itself administer the affairs of the empire: success, therefore, in the common object of driving the Ministers from office, could have no other effect than to cause a lamentable confusion.

"But surely the disease is not without a remedy. Many of the Whigs objected to the Duke of Wellington's Cabinet at its first formation, merely because he was thought to be adverse to the Catholic claims, and the ultra Tories have ceased to support that Cabinet, only because it proposed the concession of those claims. That question is for ever put at rest. The measure of emancipation, as it is termed, has passed, and cannot be recalled. In other respects the policy of the Duke of Wellington is precisely what it was, when his administration commenced, and when the Tories vehemently avowed their determination to afford it their most cordial support. To oppose that of which they approve, merely because the Government have taken one step of which they disapproved, is surely unwise as respects the country, and ungenerous towards the Minister. The ultra Tories, if they have the temper and the wisdom to see where their interest and security lie, will cease, from an opposition alike inconsistent with their principles, and with the welfare of the state. The Duke of Wellington is the most powerful opponent of all rash theories, and the most determined supporter of approved institutions."

The merits of the Duke of Wellington's Administration are then favourably presented, and the whole thus concludes:—

"It is to the judgment of the country that we leave the Duke of Wellington, and his adversaries, the Whigs. The country, no doubt, will bear in mind what claims to her gratitude the Duke of Wellington, in his long unvarying course of glory, has established; and will equally take time to consider, whether any one act of the Whigs can be brought to remembrance entitling them to confidence and support. The country will not forget, that Mr. Brougham himself, when office and power were as he thought, within his grasp, was not unreserved in his praise of the Duke of Wellington, and Sir Robert Peel. Mr. Brougham may now eulogize Mr. Huskisson and his friends, but it will not be forgotten how he treated their appeal to the public, when they thought fit to separate from the Duke of Wellington. It may suit Mr. Brougham's purpose at this time to represent them as victims to the pretended despotism of the Duke of Wellington; but the country will not forget that at the period of which we are speaking, 'he felt,' as he told the House of Commons, comfort derivable from 'the character of the noble duke for good 'sense and discernment. He went no further,' 'he 'said; but he saw in these a prospect that 'the Duke, looking upon him as a man of 'sense, and prudence, would bring forward 'measures of retrenchment to satisfy England, 'and of conciliation to pacify Ireland.'

"And have not those measures of retrenchment been brought forward, and has there not been conciliation to pacify Ireland? All has been done but the offer of place and power to Mr. Brougham and his associates. Had they, we must again say, gone to the Duke of Wellington, when from measures completed, he had established a right to their support, as they before went to Mr. Canning, whose title to the Government was a pledge never to relieve the Catholics, they might have obtained their shar of official means to serve their country—at least we are borne out in this belief by what the Duke of Wellington has done for some among their numbers. But his Grace would have left himself without the means of continuing an independent Minister of the Crown, if he had consented to become the mere puppet and servant of the Whigs. He might have had their votes as well as their praises if he would have abandoned his own friends, and delivered himself up to be their tool and instrument. He preferred, as might have been expected, the better, the safer, the more honourable course; and now these Whigs, writhing with disappointment, and indignant with themselves for the praise they bestowed, have had their meetings, to establish if they can a general combination against the Government and have done all they could to injure the Duke of Wellington, save and except, that, from fear of displeasing the people, they have not ventured to abuse him at their elections."

AMERICAN CENSUS.

Yesterday we received *New York* papers to the 17th ultimo. They contain no intelligence of importance. We extract a few paragraphs relative to the census now taking thoughout the United States, which those who take an interest in that kind of statistical information may not be displeased to see. "The returns of the population, under the new rensus, begin to come in slowly. In the New England towns, the increase seems to vary from 4 to 27 per cent. during the last 10 years. The returns from 13 of the towns in the state of New York present an increase, of 43 per cent. It is supposed that the population of the State of New York, present an increase, in the same interval, of above 100 per cent. The census of thirty places in Pennsylvania shows an increase, since 1820, of 40 per cent. From several of the towns of Virginia the returns show an increase of 43 per cent. It is supposed that the population of the State of New York will be found to exceed 2,000,000, which, taking the ratio of representation at 50,000, will entitle the State to 40 representatives in Congress. Supposing the increase of the ratio to be 20 per cent., some of the States will lose strength in the national councils. The aggregate population of the United States will probably exceed 13,000,000. The census, it is reckoned, from the information now obtained, will give Philadelphia about 200,000 inhabitants, viz.: about 90,000 within the city bound, and about 110,000 without; about 170,000 in the contiguous dwellings, and about 30,000 in the rest of the county. Kensington alone has increased from 7,000 to 12,000 in the last ten years. Two hundred thousand inhabitants will give this district another member of Congress in the ratio of 50,000 for each member. The increase of inhabitants in Philadelphia within the last ten years will be about 65,000, added to about 136,000. The increase of dwellings, manufactures and interior commerce, has been fully commensurate with that of population. Market-street explains at all times the causes of this advancement. The trade with all parts of that vast western world which lies so convenient to Philadelphia, is immense, and continually growing. The census of Newhaven has been completed. The population is 10,653, which is an increase in 10 years of 40½ per cent. Hartford has a population of 9,617, showing an increase of 39 per cent. New London 4,440 increase 33½; Middletown 6,876; Lichfield 4,444.—*Times, September* 13.

SPORTING.

THE GREAT ST. LEGER.

Doncaster, Tuesday Night.

The result of this important race we gave yesterday. The following are the particulars.

At three o'clock precisely the horses were saddled; the jockies, having received the usual instructions from Mr. Lockwood as to starting, paraded before the Grand Stand, and then took their places at the post. A more equal start could not have occurred. All got well off at the word, and no one can pretend that Priam lost on that score. If there was any advantage, it was gained by Emancipation, who took a decided lead at a very middling pace, Maria having the second place, and behind her The Cardinal, Birmingham, Brunswicker, Lady Mowbray, The Chancellor, Mimic, Moss Rose, Pedestrian, and Lawrie Todd—Priam lying in the centre of the lot. In this order they ran as far as the hill, and at this early part of the race Revolution, and two or three more of the same grade, found that they had had quite enough of it. No other change of importance took place till they got to the Red House, where symptoms of being tired were evinced by Hassan, Moss Rose, Lady Mowbray, and The Chancellor. Lady Emmeline at this point swerved against Brunswicker, and nearly knocked him down. All this time Priam had remained in the situation he had occupied at the commencement. He now drew a little upon his horses, at the same time occasioning a considerable amendment in the speed, which directly after became severe. Emancipation continued the lead, Maria, Pedestrian, and the Cardinal, lying close behind, while Birmingham and Mimic were nearly abreast of Priam. Half way between the end of the rails and the distance, another change occurred. The Cardinal, Pedestrian, Maria, and Lawrie Todd giving up further contest. At the distance Conolly called upon Birmingham, Chifney at the same time making a strong effort wirh Priam; at the Stand Birmingham headed Emancipation, and instantly after Priam; did the same, Chifney now began whipping and spurring; Conolly working his horse, but without using whip, and winning cleverly by half a length. The winner is a remarkably large fine horse, is well topped, and has an immense stride. This and the heaviness of the ground won him the race.

The Corporation Plate was won by the Duke of Leeds's Jenny Mills.

Doncaster, Wednesday

During the whole of the morning the rooms were crowded with speculators, for the purpose of settling the accounts. The settling was a light one, as far as amount went, the south country horse having nearly destroyed betting "round," but small as it was, the money came forth very tardily: in fact, many thousands are still unpaid. The Chifneys and their friends are reported to be heavy losers, their confidence in Priam having been so entire, that they would not avail themselves of the opportunities afforded them of hedging, so as to make the horse a certain winner either way.

The Warwickshire Gentlemen are almost the only winners, Mr. Beardsworth alone nets 19,000*l*

A few of the party, however, took fright at the bad state of the ground, and on the night preceding the race, hedged part of the money. The Hassanites are hit hard; we should like to know the means by which they ascertained him to be such a flyer as he was represented: he proved himself a complete imposter. Revolution, too, that made such a stir for a week or two, made a sad exhibition—he could scarcely raise a gallop. The Scotts are again on the wrong side of the post; they put their heads in the lion's mouth with their eyes open, for what could have been more palpably bad than Brunswicker's running in every race that he has come out? besides, neither his figure nor style of galloping are beyond mediocity. We should state that he came in about fifth or sixth, with Dolly for company; the latter is a pretty light mare, has a turn of speed, an would not have been far off if the ground h been favourable. At this period it is impossi to speak of defaulters—none are yet decl To our description of the race we should that immediately after they had passed th two of the horses ran against Lord K colt and threw him down, his jockey and one of them trod upon him, befo time to extricate himself. Dockeray bruised, but did not sustain any seriou In our account of the race yesterd only the first and second, the J declared that he should not place in this way were many of the retu lished: nor was it till after our been sent off, that we were info judge having some time after the Emancipation to the horses " third.

The winner, Birmingham, was bre Lacey, as was Independence. Mr. Be purchased them together, Birmingha foal) for 55 guineas, and Independe guineas. Birmingham was got by Puta out of Miss Craigie, by Orville ness, by Lurcher, out of Miss C Phœnomenon-Young Marske—Si Conolly, who rode Birmingham, ha large presents for his skilful a jockeyship. Mr. Beardsworth gav his son and son in law adding 50*l*. also received other gifts, and we that he is likely to net 1,500*l*. in is said that the Birmingham peop ranteed him 1,300*l*. if he won of the winners, we should ha that Mr. Isaac Sadler pockets betwe 3,000*l*. and 4000*l*; Mr. Robinnson, of Manchester, about 5,000*l*; and Mr. Anderson, the singer 2,500*l*. So confident was Mr. Beardsworth of his horse winning, that horses were stationed along the road from Doncaster to Birmingham, to express the account of his success, and the result was actually in Birmingham about ten o' clock the same night. When it is considered that the horse had run several times in the course o the last three or four weeks, and that his last race was at Warwick not more than a week previous, it must be admitted that he has proved himself as ramarkable for stoutness as he has for speed. We erred with many others in supposing that he could not run the distance. His dam, a good runner herself, has distinguished herself in another way, having bred eleven colt foals in nine years. This, we believe, is without precedent in the annals of racing.—*Courier, Sep.* 24.

MISCELLANEA.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF ATHOLL.—We regret to have to announce that his Grace the Duke of Atholl expired on Wednesday morning, about ten o'clock, at Dunkeld, after a short illness. His Grace was in his 76th year, during the latter thirty six of which he has discharged the various and important duties attendant on his office of Lord Lieutenant of this extensive county, with a zeal and integrity which will make the bereavement as severely felt by the county, as his loss, as a patriotic Nobleman, will be lamented by the nation at large.—*Perth Courier.*

We have heard that His Majesty has prevailed on Prince Leopold to relinquish 10,000*l*. a year of his present income. We trust this may really prove to be the case, for if economy is to be enforced by cutting down the salaries of public individuals, that of his Royal Highness should be among the very first to be curtailed, for more reasons than one.—*Windsor Express.*

A TOUCH OF THE SUBLIME.—The *Newry Telegraph*, in describing a dinner given to Colonel Forde, the unsuceessful candidate at the late election for the County of Down, speaks in the following inspired terms of the wines given to the company on that occasion:—"The wines, too, were of the most approved description; they consisted of the dark, but generous, port and claret (sanctified by a vigorous old age) the glittering sherry, and the delicious champagne, which foamed in the wine cup, with a beauty, bright as the rainbow corruscations of wit, and pleasing to the taste as the honied liquid which moistens the vermillion lip of beauty."

TO DRY AND PRESERVE MEAT.—Cut the meat into pieces of several pounds each, taking out the bones, and dry it in a hot-house, eight feet long by for and a half wide, and five and a half high, heated by means of stoves to fifty-five degrees of Reaumour, and let it remain for 72 hours. Then plunge it in a bath of gelatine, and replace it in the hot-house until the moisture is evaporated. The gelatine forms a sort of varnish, but white of egg will do as well. When the meat is to be used, soak it in the water in which it is to be boiled for 12 hours, and boil only for a few minutes, which will be sufficient. Meat thus preserved will keep for a long time, and eats as well and as tender as fresh meat.—*French Paper.*

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